

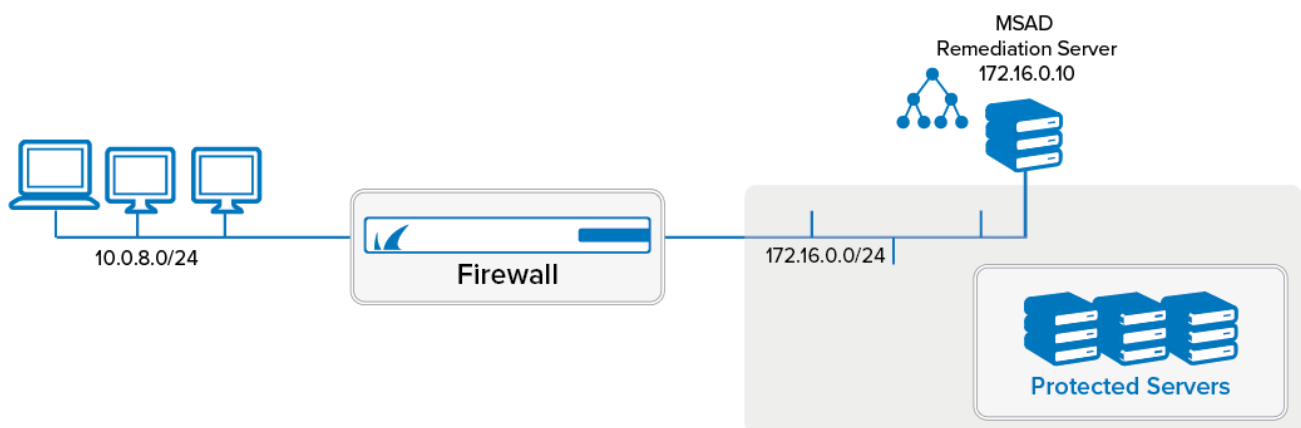
Example - Barracuda Network Access Client Configuration

<https://campus.barracuda.com/doc/75696507/>

Introducing an active Barracuda Network Access Client environment involves several components, such as global objects, trustzone settings, Access Control Service, and gateway firewall configuration. Using the Barracuda Network Access Client does not necessarily require complex policy rulesets. Although rulesets will become more elaborate due to required exceptions, this example includes only one policy within the **Local Machine** ruleset.

Example Scenario

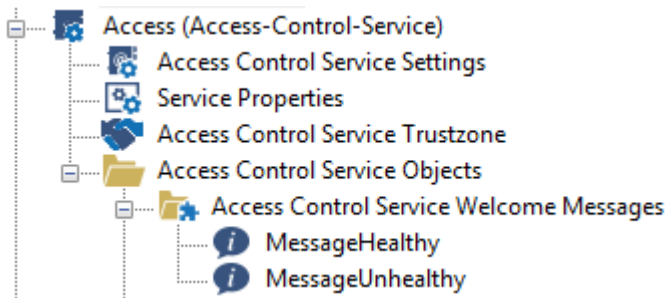
The client LAN has an IP address range of 10.0.8.0/24. The protected servers are located in the 172.16.0.0/24 network. In addition to the protected servers, one server acts as a Microsoft Domain Controller and as a remediation server for updating the antivirus patterns. This server has an IP address of 172.16.0.10. Even unknown or unhealthy clients need access to this server. Access to the other servers in the 172.16.0.0/24 network should only be available for clients conforming to the corporate health policy. The health policy requires having a client installed and the personal firewall enabled. In addition, the company uses Trend Micro antivirus products, so it is required to have the Antivirus engine enabled and to receive regular antivirus pattern updates.



Before You Begin

Prepare the Access Control Objects for referencing when configuring the trustzone. Setting up a Barracuda Network Access Client infrastructure usually starts with configuring two different welcome messages, two different Personal Firewall rulesets, and one welcome bitmap. To give users

customized information regarding their health state, define different welcome messages for unrestricted access (**healthy** status) and quarantine (**unhealthy** status). If a computer is quarantined, having all the necessary information to contact the company's IT support will be useful.



For more information, see [Configuring Access Control Objects](#) in the Barracuda CloudGen Firewall documentation.

Step 1. Create a Personal Firewall Ruleset

All of your clients, regardless of their health state, require network access. They need to contact the Access Control Service (TCP port 44000 - this rule is included in the default ruleset) and the Microsoft Domain Controller. Otherwise, users cannot log in. In addition, depending on the antivirus or anti-spyware product, access to HTTP servers may be necessary. Backup software, remote support, and automatic software distribution often trigger connections from server to client, so it may be necessary to modify the incoming ruleset of your personal firewall to allow incoming connections.

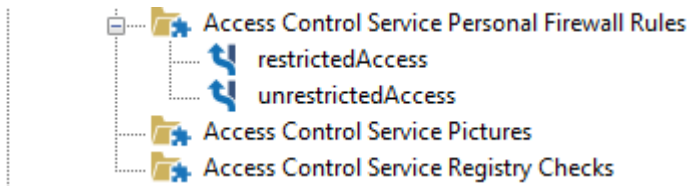
First, create the quarantine ruleset:

1. Expand the **Access Control Objects** configuration node.
2. Right-click **Personal Firewall Rules** and select **New Access Control Firewall Ruleset**.
3. Create an object for the ruleset, named `restrictedAccess`

In the **restrictedAccess** ruleset, the following rules must be added:

- Explicitly block Skype application.
- Allow connections to the remediation servers (172.16.0.10).
- Allow HTTP/HTTPS connections to the Internet. Some antivirus products use HTTP or HTTPS to download updates to engines and patterns.

Create another ruleset for healthy clients, named `unrestrictedAccess`



Step 2. Introduce an Access Control Service Trustzone

The hierarchical structure of a Barracuda Firewall Control Center allows introducing **Access Control Service Trustzones** at different levels (**Global**, **Range**, and **Cluster**). Thus, a decision about the proper place for a company's trustzone is required. You may use global trustzones or switch to range trustzones. On a stand-alone unit, configure your trustzone within the **Access Control Service > Access Control Trustzone** node.

For range-based or cluster-based Access Control Services, you can only reference trustzones within the same administrative scope. Trustzones from a different range or cluster cannot be referenced.

To guarantee that the policy trustzone has a public/private key pair to properly authenticate clients to all participating Access Control Services, you must create a Health Passport Signing Key in **Settings > Identity > Health Passport Signing Key**. The Health Passport is used for authenticating against other Access Control Service instances (e.g., Remediation Service or Border Patrol). Click **New Key** to create a new Health Passport Signing key. In this setup with locally created public/private keys, use the previously created key and export the public part into the clipboard. This public key is imported again as the Health Passport Verification key.

Step 3. Create a Policy Rule

Create at least one rule within the **Local Machine** policy ruleset. The first available rule should be a **catch-all** rule that usually should be at the end of your policy ruleset. The **Policy Rule** dialog is split up into these views:

- **Identity Matching**
- **Required Health State**
- **Policy Assignments**

For the **Identity Matching** and **Required Health State** views, **Basic** and **Advanced** configuration dialogs exist.

Local Machine: Create Policy Rule: catch-all

Common

- Identity Matching
- Required Health State
- Policy Assignments

Identity

- Basic
- Advanced

Basic Identity Matching

Step 1: Configure matching criteria for which this policy should be applied. Basic and advanced criteria are available via the menu bar at the left.

Policy Name
catch-all

☐ Deactivate Policy

Policy Matching: One-of-following
Client Connection: Ignore
Client Type: Any

Basic Matching

Time Restriction: Always

Group Patterns:

User [Login Name]:

Networks: 10.0.0.0/24, 172.16.0.0/12, 192.168.0.0/16

Allowed Client Versions:

Client	Policy on Client

Hostnames:

Ok Cancel

Since the Access Control Service in this example setup is only reachable using private IP addresses, you can restrict the **Networks** section to the private address ranges.

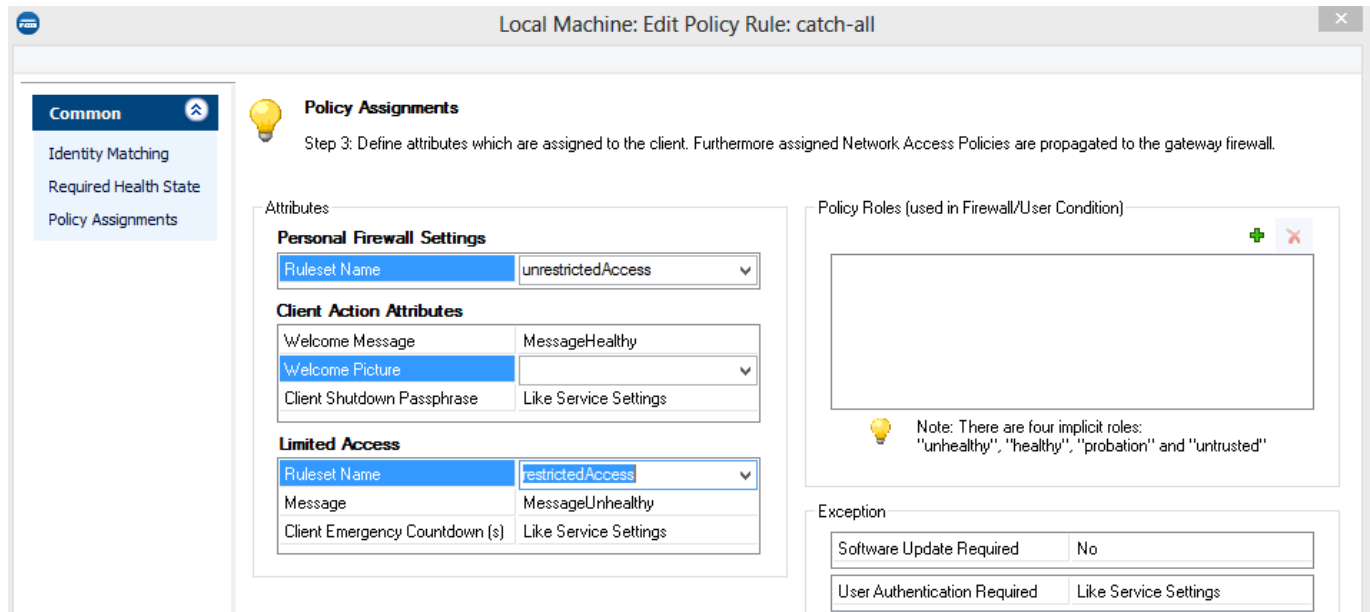
Basic > Policy Matching is set to **One-of-following**. Therefore, you do not need to specify further matching criteria.

In the next step, configure the **Required Health State** conditions. For the **catch-all** rule, you can define the same policies you require for known clients because security policies usually further restrict unknown clients instead of granting them lower health requirements. To comply to the above-mentioned security requirements, you must set the following parameters in **Access Control Service Trustzone > Local Machine > Edit Policy Rule**:

- **Barracuda Personal FW On - Required <Auto-remediation>** - The **Required <Auto-remediation>** value automatically enables the Barracuda Personal Firewall if deactivated.
- **Windows Security Center > Virus Protection** - Checking engine and pattern versions of antivirus or anti-spyware products requires up-to-date information on the server side.

Continue with the **Policy Assignments** view and assign the following attributes:

1. Assign the **unrestrictedAccess** firewall object as **Ruleset Name**.
2. Assign the **Welcome** message. This message is displayed as soon as a user has logged in.
3. Assign, for example, the **Barracuda Network Access Client Logo** as welcome picture.
4. For limited access, assign the appropriate ruleset and message.



For the **catch-all** rule matching all clients in the LAN, no automatic client update is required. Therefore, the **Software Update Required** parameter is set to **No**.

Before deploying new client versions to large-scale environments, the client software will usually be tested on a limited number of clients. It is thus recommended that you create a separate policy rule matching only a limited number of clients. Automatic software updates should therefore be enabled only in this policy rule. After a smaller number of clients has been updated successfully, you can enable automatic software updates for the rest of the company's clients.

In the example, you are not required to manually add **Network Access Policies**. Instead, you can set up your access rules on the gateway firewall using the implicit roles **unhealthy**, **healthy**, **probation** and **untrusted**.

Step 4. Configure the Forwarding Firewall Ruleset

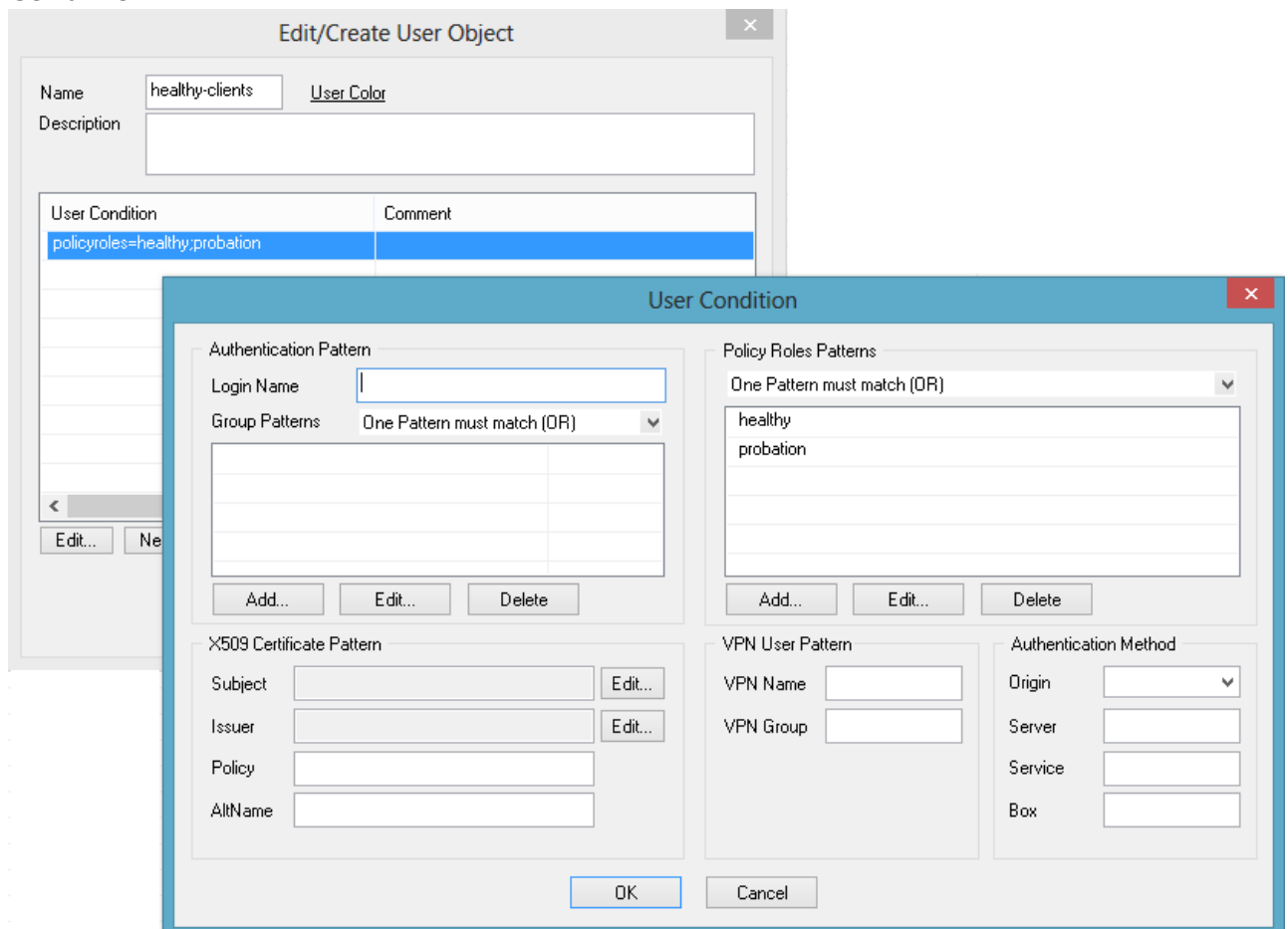
Enforcement of the security policy is provided by the Barracuda Network Access Client software

installed on the endpoint itself. Whenever leaving the local collision domain, CloudGen Firewalls can provide additional protection. To enforce the health policy, CloudGen Firewalls may interpret the access policy attribute assigned to the endpoint within their rulesets. This provides a way to enforce network access control concepts based on date and time, identity and health state as well as the type of network access.

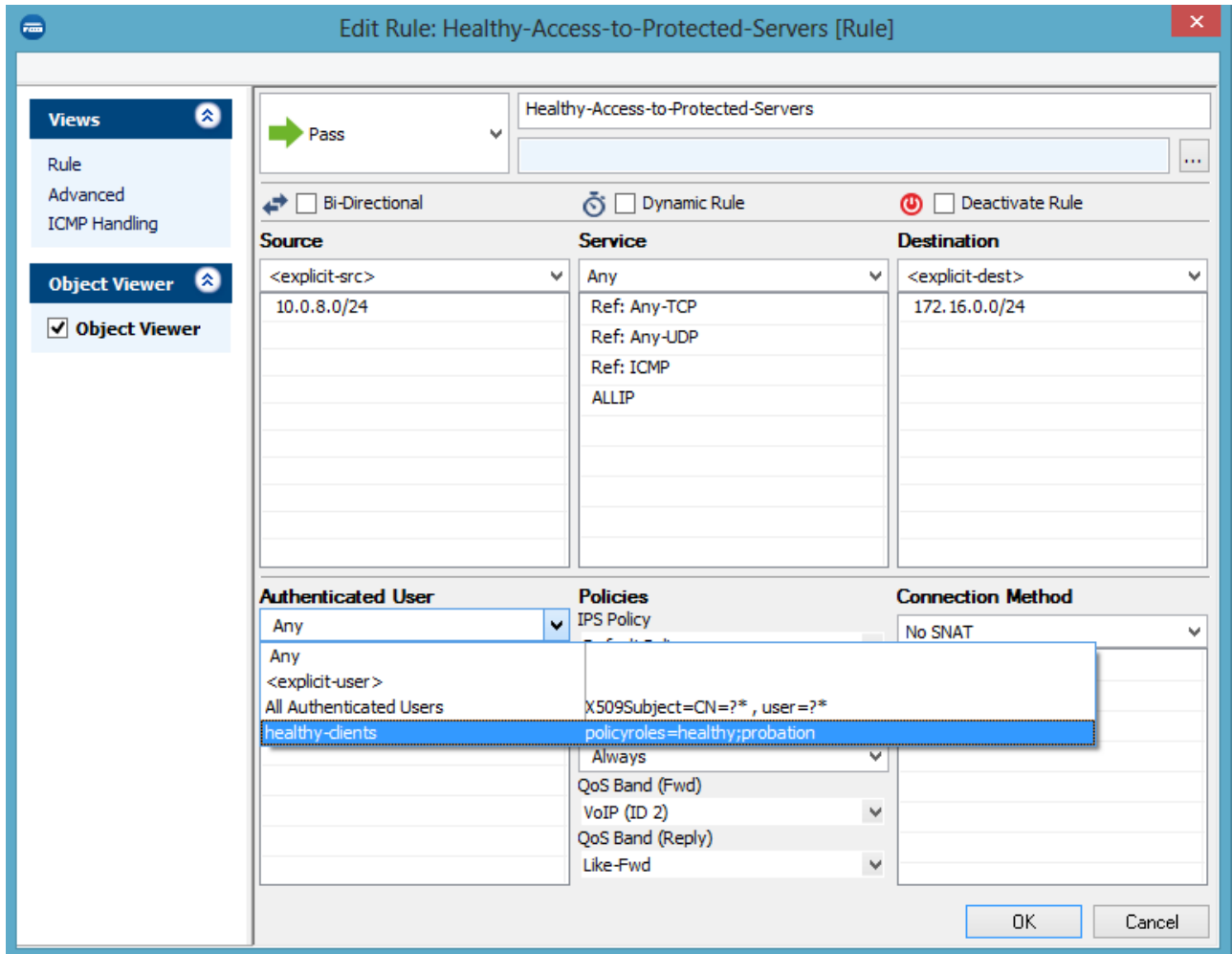
To allow communication with protected servers only for clients conforming to the health policy, modify the gateway access ruleset as follows:

1. Open the forwarding firewall ruleset and navigate to the Users and Groups section.
2. Select **New** in the context menu to create a new user object.
3. After defining a name for the user object, for example, healthy-clients, add a new **User**

Condition:



1. Within the **Policy Roles Patterns** section, change the logic operation to **One Pattern must match (OR)**.
2. Add two new **Policy Roles Patterns**: healthy and probation.
3. Close the **User Condition** dialog.
4. Create or edit the **Healthy-Access-to-Protected-Servers** access rule:



- Add a reference to the new **healthy-clients** user object within the **Authenticated** user dialog box

If the user authentication is assigned to the access rule, only clients either fully conforming to the **healthy** policy or clients in **probation** state are allowed to access the protected network.

To avoid blocking new connections and terminating existing connections for a few minutes because the antivirus patterns are not up-to-date, Barracuda Networks even allows access for clients in **probation** status. Remember that the client is in **probation** status while it tries to execute the remediation actions. If the remediation fails, the client becomes **unhealthy**.

Figures

1. nac_example.png
2. tree_welcome.png
3. tree_ruleset.png
4. local_pol_01.png
5. edit_pol.png
6. user_pattern.png
7. h_rule.png

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